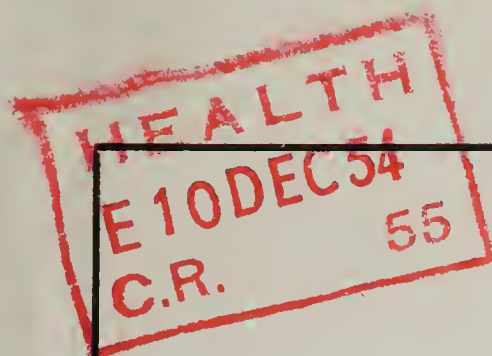
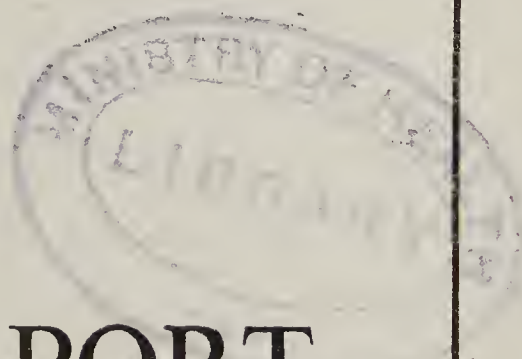


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SEAHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1953

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT



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Health Department,
Council Chambers,
Seaham.

August, 1954.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I herewith present the Annual Report on the Health, Sanitary Conditions and Vital Statistics in the Urban District of Seaham for the year 1953. Incorporated therewith is the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and of the Surveyor in so far as the work of the latter in connection with house-scavenging, house erection, water supply and sewage removal affects the public health of the area.

The details of the 1951 Census as it affects Durham County have very recently come to hand and therefore I have taken the opportunity to include extracts therefrom as it affects Seaham Urban District.

As you are aware, Dr. Peden was on sick leave during the first part of 1953, during which period I had the honour of acting as Medical Officer of Health (October 1952—May 1953) and he was incapacitated during the latter months of 1953 with no substitute. It was therefore impossible for the Health Committee to make all the progress which the members thereof would have desired.

I gladly take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the support which I have always received from the Health Committee and from the other members of the Council and for the loyal co-operation and assistance always so willingly accorded to me by all its Officers with whom I have come in contact.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Members,

Your obedient servant,

LILIAN A. M. JOHNSTON,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

SEAHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman—Councillor J. S. GOODWIN.

Chairman of Health Committee—Councillor J. COATES.

Members of the Council.

Councillors BELL

„ *BLACKWELL
 „ *BRAMMER
 „ BROWN
 „ BURROWS
 „ *COATES
 „ CURRAN
 „ CURTIS
 „ *DAWSON
 „ FAULKNER
 „ *FLETCHER
 „ GASCOIGNE
 „ *GOODWIN
 „ HUTTON
 „ *JOBLING

Councillors LOWERY

„ LOWES
 „ MARRIN
 „ McCUTCHEON
 „ McLAUCHLAN
 „ *MORELAND
 „ MORRIS
 „ OLIVER
 „ *PEARDON
 „ ROBINSON
 „ *SPENCE
 „ STRONG
 „ TAYLOR
 „ THOMPSON
 „ TODD
 „ WILLIAMS

* Members of Health Committee.

Officials of Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health. Whole-time conjoint appointment 5/11 time as M.O.H. for Seaham U.D.C. and 6/11 as Assistant School Medical Officer for Durham County Council—Dr. WM. JAMES PEDEN L.R.C.P.I. & L.M., L.R.C.S.I. & L.M., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector. BATESON TURNER, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., C.S.I. Sanitary Inspector—vacant.

Clerk in Health Department—Miss H. OLIVER.

Engineer and Surveyor. A. M. SMITH, M.I.M.C.E., A.I.A.A.

Other Health Services.

The following Health Services are administered by the Durham County Council as the responsible Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act.

Ambulance.	Domestic Helps.
Home Nursing.	Health Visitors.
Vaccination.	Child Welfare and Maternity.
Immunisation against Diphtheria.	Welfare of the Aged (partly). Welfare of the Blind.

The School Medical Service is also the responsibility of the County Council. Practically all the relevant sections of Part III of the National Assistance Act is administered by the County Council.

Food and Drug Inspectors are appointed by and work under the direction of the County Council.

Veterinary Inspectors—fully qualified men are appointed by and work under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture. They are responsible for carrying out routine examination of the dairy herds throughout the County in order to maintain and raise the standard of the health of the cows.

The Ministry of Agriculture is also responsible through its County officials for the supervision of byres and dairy premises.

Prevention of Blindness.

Schemes for the above are entirely under the jurisdiction of the County Council as the Local Health Authority.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in acres—2,467.

Registrar General's Estimate of resident population, mid 1953—25,690.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1953) according to Rate Books—7,907.

Rateable Value—£110,867.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£404.

The chief industry in the area is coal-mining and there are various subsidiary ones. As a small port a number of the people are employed at the Docks and with the transport to and from same. There are also several smaller industries, such as engineering, whilst agriculture, general trading and house erection provide employment for the majority of those not otherwise employed.

Industrial diseases are fortunately much rarer than of yore, due largely to the strict enforcement of numerous precautions, but cases of nystagmus, pneumonconiosis and silicosis still occur among the miners. It is to be

hoped and expected that each year will see a reduction in the number of fresh cases.

The district is indeed fortunate in having a rheumatism clinic where treatment is available for miners and their families. This is indeed of immense value in saving travelling time to hospital in Sunderland and in winter helping to avoid the risk of chill when waiting for conveyance for the journey. Unfortunately rheumatism in its various forms is one of the more common causes of ill health in the workers throughout the country and results in a very great loss in working time and serious financial loss to all concerned.

Housing.

Apart from the large towns the housing problem in Seaham Urban District must surely be one of the worst in the County. Whilst steady, if perhaps not speedy, progress in building has been made since the cessation of war in 1945, the number of new homes supplied has been quite inadequate for the needs of the people.

As will be seen from the table provided by your Surveyor, some 652 traditional houses and 150 temporary non-traditional houses, 80 permanent non-traditional houses and 70 permanent non-traditional B.I.S.F. type houses have been erected since 1945. Previous to 1st September 1939, 655 houses had been declared unfit and were included in confirmed Clearance Orders but not demolished, as accommodation was not available to rehouse the occupants. At the end of 1953 some 112 of these houses still remained occupied, but in the interval conditions had deteriorated rapidly in the congested Central Ward, making it essential to consider commencing with slum clearance in this area. The problem is the provision of new houses and it would appear essential that a large percentage of those available should be allocated to slum clearance. The Council are endeavouring to deal fairly with all applicants and Councillors and officials know only too well the deep sense of frustration in being unable to deal with the problem more speedily as they fully realise the important part that reasonable housing plays in mental and physical well-being.

VITAL STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION EXTRACTED FROM DURHAM COUNTY REPORT OF CENSUS, 1951.

Population and Intercensal Changes.

The total population in the County of Durham at the 1951 Census was 1,463,868, indicating a net decrease over the whole period since the 1931 Census of about 22,000 population.

In the pre-war period, 1931-39, the population of the County as a whole decreased by 3.2 per cent in contrast to an increase of 3.7 per cent in England and Wales. The decrease was not evenly spread over the County and there was only a very small decrease in the group of areas containing Sunderland.

The second period, mid-1939 to mid-1941, showed a rate of decrease of civilian population only slightly larger than that for England and Wales, indicating a little loss of population by evacuation or migration movements, except in the Tyneside district and the area around and including Sunderland where the reduction exceeded 10 per cent.

The third period, from 1941 to 1948, covers the remainder of the war period and the three years following. The civil population in all areas appears to have reached its lowest ebb in 1943 and there was some increase in 1944. As demobilisation proceeded, the total population of Durham approached the numbers of 1939, but it did not pass this figure until 1948. The increases were not evenly spread throughout the County. The Tyneside area as a whole and those areas grouped with Sunderland had not even in 1951 regained the population size of 1939.

The last period, 1948 to 1951, covers the return to more normal conditions, but it is too short to provide any reliable indication as to rates of population change. There has been little alteration in the population of the County during this period.

Dwellings.

Dwellings in the County of Durham, in the occupation of private households and vacant number, in 1951, 411,802, being an increase of 82,677 (25.1 per cent) over the 1931 figure, the majority of new dwellings having been erected before the war.

During the period 1931 to 1951 the increase in the relative numbers of 4 and 5 roomed dwellings is marked; an experience similar to that throughout the country. This change is largely due to increased building of 4 and 5 roomed dwellings, the number

of which is 30 per cent greater than pre-1931 and now represent more than half the dwellings in the County. It is interesting to note that size distribution of dwellings in Durham County were 37 per cent of 1 to 3 rooms and only 9 per cent with 6 or more rooms and is quite different from that of the country as a whole.

It was discovered that 96 per cent of households in the County were occupied by one household only and that 92 per cent of households occupied the whole of a dwelling. These figures compared with 93 and 85 respectively for England and Wales. Less than two-thirds of dwellings occupied by only one household, but nearly all dwellings occupied by more than one household, contain at least 4 rooms. 60 per cent of the units of occupation in shared dwellings occupied by individual households are of one or two rooms. Although only about one-fifth of these sharing households occupy a single room, the number so housed represents more than three-quarters of all the one-room households in the County.

Private Households.

The average number of persons per private household in the County is now 3.40 as compared with 4.04 in 1931.

Size distribution of households in Durham is not unlike that for England and Wales, nearly half being of 3 or 4 persons, but in Durham there are relatively more households of 5 persons and over and fewer of 1 or 2 persons, a natural result of the birth rate being higher in the County than for the country.

The total number of dwellings increased during the period under consideration by 25 per cent, while the total number of households increased by only 17 per cent, indicating that the provision of new dwellings was not only keeping pace with the increase in numbers of households but was enabling more households to occupy whole dwellings instead of sharing.

The average density of occupation of dwellings, i.e. number of persons per room, in Durham is considerably higher than in the country as a whole but has been reduced considerably since 1931.

It has been shown by the Census that 23 per cent of the households in the County now live at a density of one person per room and 49 per cent live at lower densities. These figures compare with 20 per cent and 32 per cent respectively in 1931. Only 11 per cent of all the household occupations of the County contain 3 or more rooms in excess of persons. It would appear that the possibilities of increasing the number of separate units of accommodation by conversion or adaptations of comparatively small dwellings and large households are much smaller than in many other counties.

Household Arrangements.

In the census return information was asked for each household regarding piped water supply, kitchen sink, water closet and fixed bath. It would appear that 49 per cent of all private households in the County have exclusive use of all these conveniences and a further 21 per cent have all except a fixed bath; figures which compare with 53 per cent and 20 per cent for England and Wales as a whole.

Piped Water.

18 per cent of households in the County were reported as being without the exclusive use of a piped water supply and nearly two-thirds of these households were in undivided dwellings. Figures compare with 17 per cent for England and Wales. Areas in the County with the highest percentages of households in undivided occupations entirely without water supplies were:—Weardale R.D. (26); Sunderland R.D. (23); Sunderland C.B. (21); Jarrow (20); and Hartlepool M.B., South Shields, Darlington R.D., Boldon, Hebburn, Seaham, Houghton-le-Spring, West Hartlepool C.B. (with between 9 and 14 per cent).

Cooking Stoves.

5 per cent of the households in the County are without exclusive use of cooking stoves. Among households sharing dwellings the proportions sharing a stove were below 25 per cent in Sunderland C.B. and R.D. and in Seaham.

Kitchen Sink.

19 per cent of households in the County were without exclusive use of a kitchen sink, comparing with 13 per cent for England and Wales as a whole where nearly half of the cases were of households in shared dwellings, but in Durham two-thirds were households in undivided occupation entirely without a sink. One-sixth were households in shared dwellings entirely without a sink, leaving only one-sixth sharing a sink. Among households in undivided dwellings proportions entirely without sinks were highest in the following areas:—Tow Law (45%), Spennymoor (36%), Brandon and Byshottles (34%), Weardale R.D. (32%), Crook and Willington (31%) and Hetton (30%).

Water Closets.

19 per cent of households in the County were reported as being without exclusive use of a water closet. Corresponding figure for the country was 21 per cent. As in the case of piped water supply nearly two-thirds of these households were in undivided occupations. Varied conditions are illustrated by the figures relating to households in undivided occupations; e.g. in the

West Durham coalfield area, Tow Law had 61 per cent whilst conditions in the Tyneside area, in the urban areas on Tees-side, in the Hartlepoons, Sunderland, Seaham and in Durham M.B. conditions were good in the sense that fewer than 2 per cent of households in undivided occupation were entirely without water closets.

Fixed Baths.

49 per cent of households in the County were without fixed baths.

Heads of Households.

The proportion of households with married heads is slightly higher in the County than in England and Wales as a whole. Where households have married heads nearly half have heads aged 40 to 59, and two-thirds of the remainder have heads under 40.

Housing in Local Authority Areas.

Most of the substantial losses in population in the 1931 to 1951 period have been in the Tyneside industrial areas and in the coalfield areas. They have been accompanied by very substantial reductions in the density of occupation of dwellings; the areas with the highest percentages of population housed at an average of over 2 persons per room in 1931 were on Tyneside (except for Sunderland). They were Hebburn (34%), Jarrow (33), Sunderland (29), Gateshead (29), Felling (27), and South Shields (26). Four of these still ranked among the six highest in the County in this respect in 1951, being Gateshead and Bishop Auckland (each 9), and Hebburn, Jarrow, Sunderland and Tow Law (each with 8).

Seaham, Billingham, Stockton-on-Tees and Darlington showed higher proportions of households sharing dwellings than anywhere else in the County except Sunderland. Sunderland is quite exceptional in having 31 per cent of its households living in shared dwellings in spite of a 37 per cent increase in numbers of dwellings in the 1931-51 period.

SEX, AGE AND MARITAL CONDITION

Distribution by Age.

The two main factors determining the age pattern of the 1951 population of the County are the decline in fertility and the heavy outward migration. The population has been ageing generally throughout the country, and Durham is no exception although it still has a younger age structure than England and Wales as a whole. It is evident that after taking mortality into account the deficiency is more marked at younger ages, more than half of it relating to persons who were below age 35 in 1951. It is clear

that the County has lost by migration considerable numbers of young or middle-aged adults and their children.

Sex and age distributions are also affected appreciably by the war deaths of two world wars, although that of the recent war is less apparent, partly because the total numbers were much smaller (300,00 for England and Wales) and partly because the female population in the young adult age groups in 1951 also suffered loss by the post-war emigration of English war brides of Commonwealth and Allied servicemen. Another factor affecting appreciably the Census record of males in the age group 15-24, both in 1931 and 1951, was the absence of men serving in the armed forces abroad. At the 1931 Census the population of Durham was noticeably younger in age structure than that of England and Wales, there being a comparative excess of children and a deficiency of older people. In 1951 the difference in age structure was less marked but the County still shows higher proportions in the age groups under 35 than the country as a whole.

Comparison between 1951 and 1931 illustrates the "ageing" trend that has been noted in similar reports of previous intercensal periods. In Durham 9.4 per cent of persons were aged 65 and over in 1951 compared with 5.6 per cent in 1931.

Excess of Females over Males.

For the County of Durham the number of females per 1,000 males in the population of all ages was 1,039, as compared with 999 in 1921 and 1,000 in 1931. The ratio for the whole population is lower than that for the population of marriage age because the preponderance of male births provides an excess of males at ages under 15.

Marital Condition.

Of persons aged 15 and over in Durham, nearly two-thirds are married, the proportion being slightly lower for females because there are more females than males in the population. The higher mortality rates of males as compared with those of females give rise to sex differences in the proportions widowed, there being 52 widowed men per 1,000 men aged 15 and over compared with 124 for women.

There is a marked tendency for people to marry earlier than formerly. At age 20-24 in Durham, there were 235 males per 1,000 married in 1951 as compared with only 155 in 1931 and 489 females per 1,000 compared with 341 in 1931. At ages 15 and over the proportions married have increased for men from 578 to 661 per 1,000 and for women from 586 to 637.

The reader is requested to refer to the tables at the end of this report which show the following :—

Births and Birth Rates.

The nett number of live births (as corrected by the Registrar General for outward and inward transfers) during 1953 was 507 compared with 461 for 1952.

Sex and Legitimacy are shown thus :—

		Male	Female	Total	
Live	(Legitimate	260	224	484	) giving a birth rate of 19.38
Births	(Illegitimate	14	9	23	) per 1,000 estimated popul'tn.

In order to compare exactly the Birth Rate in Seaham Urban District with that for England and Wales as a whole, it must be multiplied by a comparability figure of 1.05 and the resultant Birth Rate is then 20.35 as compared with 15.5 for England and Wales. The figure for Seaham for 1952 was 17.73.

Unfortunately, figures are not completely available for comparison of statistics prior to the year 1948. The following table, therefore, shows comparisons of (i) the total number of births; (ii) number of male births; (iii) number of female births; (iv) birth rate per 1,000 population per annum; and (v) the total increase of population (i.e. the excess of births over deaths) for the year 1953 compared with 1949-52 inclusive.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Births</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>	<i>Total Increase</i>
1948	568	319	249	22.09	312
1949	557	282	275	21.5	290
1950	497	275	222	19.12	220
1951	471	243	228	18.17	179
1952	461	225	236	17.73	217
1953	507	274	233	19.38	263

Still Births.

During 1953 there were 6 still births in the district.

		Male	Female	Total	
Still	(Legitimate	4	2	6	) Giving a Still Birth Rate of
Births	(Illegitimate	—	—	—	) 11.69 per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births.

The Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population for Seaham Urban District is 0.23 compared with 0.35 for England and Wales, whilst the Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births for England and Wales is 22.4 compared with 11.69 for Seaham Urban District.

Deaths and Death Rate.

The Registrar-General reports that, after correction for outward and inward transfers, 244 residents of Seaham Urban District died during 1953, being 142 males and 102 females.

Locally compiled figures show that there were 153 deaths registered as having occurred within the area, being 83 males and 70 females. Two males and 1 female died in the area whose normal residence was outside—3 outward transfers—so 81 male residents and 69 female residents died in the district.

94 persons normally resident in the area died in other districts, being 61 males and 33 females, i.e. 94 inward transfers.

During 1952 also 244 persons (133 males and 111 females) normally resident in Seaham district died.

The Death Rate for Seaham Urban District for 1953 corrected for outward and inward transfers and including deaths from all causes, at all ages, was 9.49 per 1,000 population as compared with 9.59 per 1,000 in 1952.

In order to compare the local figure with that for England and Wales (1953) the former must be multiplied by a comparability figure of 1.22 showing a Death Rate for Seaham of 11.57 compared with 11.4 for England and Wales.

Total Deaths under Five Years—corrected for outward and inward transfers.

During 1953 there were 15 children who died before attaining the age of 5 years, one being 3 years old and the others under 1 year of age, so that 6.15 per cent of the total deaths were of children under five years of age.

Deaths in Institutions.

Of the 94 residents who died outside the area, two died at private addresses and 92 in hospitals as follows:—

Sunderland General Hospital	...	...	...	45
Sunderland Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	11
„ Hospital for Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	4
„ Children's Hospital	...	...	...	7
„ Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	3
„ Orthopaedic	...	...	...	2
Ryhope General Hospital	...	...	...	15
Shotley Bridge Hospital	...	...	...	2
Newcastle General Hospital	...	...	...	1
Leeholme	...	...	...	1
Hardwick Hall	...	...	...	1

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion (Heading 30 of the Registrar-General's short list).

There were no deaths from any of the above causes.

The Maternal Mortality of Seaham Urban District for the year 1953 compares with that for England and Wales as follows:—

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.

Intermediate List No. and Cause.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births.	Rates per million women aged 15-44.
A115 Sepsis of pregnancy childbirth and the puerperium ...	68	0.10	—
Abortion with toxaemia ...	7	0.10	1
A116 Other toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium ...	166	0.24	—
A117 Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth ...	90	0.13	—
A118 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxaemia ...	30	0.04	3
A119 Abortion with sepsis ...	39	0.06	4
A120 Other complications of pregnancy childbirth and the puerperium ...	125	0.18	—

Maternal Mortality in Seaham U.D.

Intermediate List No. and Cause.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births.	Rates per million women aged 15-44.
A115 Sepsis of pregnancy childbirth and the puerperium ...	—	—	—
Abortion with toxaemia ...	—	—	—
A116 Other toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium ...	—	—	—
A117 Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth ...	—	—	—
A118 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxaemia ...	—	—	—
A119 Abortion with sepsis ...	—	—	—
A120 Other complications of pregnancy childbirth and the puerperium ...	—	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age.

14 children died before attaining the age of one year, being 8 legitimate males, 5 legitimate females and 1 illegitimate female equivalent to an Infantile Mortality Rate (all infants) of 27.61 (per 1,000 live births). The figure for England and Wales for the

corresponding period was 26.8 and in Seaham in 1952 the Infantile Mortality Rate was 26.03.

As one illegitimate infant died in the first year of life, the Infantile Mortality Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 live illegitimate births is 43.48.

The following table shows the death rate of infants under 1 year according to the total number of live births and legitimacy for 1953 compared with the preceding 10 years.

Year.	All Infants per 1000 live births.		Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate live births.		Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate live births.	
1943	...	59.3	...	54.9	...	111.1
1944	...	73.6	...	71.5	...	47.6
1945	...	56.3	...	52.4	...	66.6
1946	...	46.1	...	44.4	...	29.4
1947	...	48.4	...	45.0	...	83.3
1948	...	45.75	...	44.01	...	55.5
1949	...	46.67	...	46.67	...	—
1950	...	42.25	...	42.25	...	—
1951	...	21.23	...	19.1	...	21.0
1952	...	26.03	...	23.86	...	21.6
1953	...	27.61	...	26.86	...	43.48

Of the 14 children who died under one year of age, the cause of death in 6 was prematurity or congenital malformation. These six children all died before they were a day old. A seventh who lived only ten minutes died from cerebral haemorrhage. Thus 50% of the deaths under one year of age occurred during the first day of life.

Of the other seven deaths :—2 at four months were due to broncho-pneumonia; 2 occurred at 6 months, one due to toxæmia following thrush and one to broncho-pneumonia; 2 occurred at 8 months, one due to Pink's Disease and broncho-pneumonia, and one to broncho-pneumonia; and 1 occurred at 10 months from aspiration pneumonia following a retropharyngeal abscess.

In 42.85% of the deaths (6 out of 14) pneumonia was either the direct or a contributory cause.

Since the total number of deaths was 244, 5.73% were of children under one year of age.

Post Mortems and Inquests.

During 1953 there were 214 deaths of residents of the district certified by registered medical practitioners, three of them following post mortem examinations; nine were certified by the Coroner following post mortem and inquest, six by the Coroner after an inquest, three by the Coroner after a post mortem without an inquest, and twelve were uncertified.

Sex Age and Seasonal Incidence of Deaths.

The ratio of deaths (at all ages and corrected) as they occurred for the various wards is shown in the following two tables. Table I shows the number of deaths which occurred in each ward (and in the district) during each of the four quarters of the year, that is the Seasonal Incidence, and Table II shows the age and sex distributions in the various wards.

Table I.—Seasonal Incidence.

Ward.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Total.
Colliery	23	14	10	8	55
Central	3	7	9	7	26
Deneside	22	20	9	19	70
Princess	15	7	7	9	38
Dawdon	6	6	6	7	25
North	2	3	—	1	6
Ropery	6	7	1	10	24
Totals	77	64	42	61	244

Table II.—Age and Sex Incidence.

Ward.	Under 1 year		1-2 years		2-3 years		3-4 years		4-5 years		5-15 years		15-25 years		25-45 years		45-65 years		65-75 years		75 years and upwards		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Colliery	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	2	12	5	8	5	7	9	32	23
Central	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	1	4	4	4	11	15	
Deneside	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	12	4	15	6	13	14	44	26
Princess	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	3	3	3	15	8	23	15	
Dawdon	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	5	2	2	5	2	15	10	
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	1	5	1	
Ropery	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	5	4	1	1	4	12	12	
Totals	8	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	4	8	41	25	35	21	47	42	142	102

During 1953 there was one death due to infantile diarrhoea (under 2 years of age).

The following table shows a comparison of the Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death Rates and Case Rates for certain Infectious Diseases for the year 1953 for England and Wales, 160 County Boroughs and great towns including London, 160 smaller towns including Seaham (Resident Population 25,000—50,000) compared with those for Seaham.

	Wales and England	160 County Boroughs & Great Towns including London	160 Smaller Towns Resident Populations 25,000-50,000 at 1951 Census	London Administrative County	Seaham Urban District
BIRTHS—	Rates per	1,000 home	population		
Live Births	15.5	17.0	15.7	17.5	19.7
Still Births	(0.35	0.43	0.34	0.38	0.20
	(22.4(a)	24.8(a)	21.4(a)	21.0(a)	11.8
DEATHS—					
All Causes	11.4	12.2	11.3	12.5	11.5
Typhoid and Para- typhoid	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	—
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Tuberculosis	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.24	0.10
Influenza	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.15	—
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioence- phalitis)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Pneumonia	0.55	0.59	0.52	0.64	0.50
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)—					
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	—
Scarlet fever	1.39	1.50	1.44	1.02	0.70
Whooping Cough	3.58	3.72	3.38	3.30	2.65
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	—
Erysipelas	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.10
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	12.36	11.27	12.32	8.09	26.48
Pneumonia	0.84	0.92	0.76	0.73	1.51
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioence- phalitis)—					
Paralytic	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	—
Non-paralytic	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	—
Food poisoning	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.38	—
Puerperal pyrexia	18.23(a)	24.33(a)	12.46(a)	28.61(a)	1.9
DEATHS—		Rates per	1,000 Live	Births	
All causes under 1 year of age	26.8(b)	30.8(b)	24.3(b)	24.8(b)	27.6
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.9

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Per 1,000 Related Live Births.

Causes of Death in Seaham Urban District during 1953.

Causes of Death.						Male	Female
All Causes						142	102
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory					3	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other					1	—
3.	Syphilitic disease					—	—
4.	Diphtheria					—	—
5.	Whooping Cough					—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections					—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis					—	—
8.	Measles					—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases ...					3	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach					5	6
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lungs and bronchus ...					3	—
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast					—	3
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus					—	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms					16	9
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia					1	—
16.	Diabetes					1	3
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...					20	10
18.	Coronary disease, angina					20	18
19.	Hypertension with heart disease					5	2
20.	Other heart disease					13	19
21.	Other circulatory disease					9	5
22.	Influenza					—	—
23.	Pneumonia					7	6
24.	Bronchitis					15	2
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system ...					2	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum					1	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea					—	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis					1	3
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate					—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion					—	—
31.	Congenital malformations					—	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...					10	6

33. Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	—	—
34. All other accidents	...	...	...	4	2
35. Suicide	...	...	...	2	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	—	—

Causes of Death.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Four deaths occurred in 1953 from pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, equivalent to a mortality rate from all forms of 0.19 per 1,000 population as compared with 0.20 for England and Wales.

HEART DISEASE.

Within this category is included (i) coronary disease angina which caused 38 deaths; (ii) hypertension with heart disease causing 7 deaths; and (iii) other heart diseases causing 32 deaths, a total of 77 deaths, being 38 males and 39 females.

In 1953, therefore, 31.56 per cent of the total deaths in the area were due to these forms of heart disease and the mortality rate from these causes was 3 per 1,000 population.

One of the most common causes of heart disease nowadays is rheumatism and the importance of the earliest possible medical treatment even for mild cases, especially amongst young children, cannot be over-emphasised. It is only too frequent, unfortunately, that the mildest, undiagnosed and therefore untreated rheumatism of the child results in a diseased heart, a complication which in many cases could have been prevented by early treatment of the rheumatism.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Year	Total Deaths All Causes	Deaths due to Heart Disease	Death rate per 1000 populatn.		Percentage Total
			All causes	Heart Disease	Deaths due to Heart Disease
1948	256	66	9.95	2.56	21.89
1949	267	95	10.31	3.67	35.58
1950	277	95	10.65	3.66	34.29
1951	292	101	11.26	3.9	34.59
1952	244	77	9.51	3.0	31.56
1953	244	77	9.50	3.0	31.56

CANCER.

This includes all malignant growths and diseases.

During 1953 there were 43 deaths certified as being due to malignant growths, being 24 males and 19 females. Of these, 3 were due to cancer of lungs and bronchi and 40 to other forms of cancer. That means that there was for Seaham Urban District in 1953 :—

Death rate (per 1,000 population) from cancer of lungs and bronchi of 0.117.

Death rate (per 1,000 population) from other cancer of 1.55.

Death rate (per 1,000 population) from all forms of 1.67.

17.62 per cent of the total number of deaths in 1953 were due to some form of cancer.

The following table shows the number of deaths in the area due to cancer and the mortality rate from this disease in 1953 as compared with the preceding five years.

Year		Males		Females		Total		Mortality Rate per 1,000 pop.
1948	...	16	...	17	...	33	...	1.28
1949	...	18	...	13	...	31	...	1.19
1950	...	25	...	19	...	44	...	1.69
1951	...	22	...	24	...	46	...	1.77
1952	...	32	...	18	...	50	...	1.95
1953	...	24	...	19	...	43	...	1.67

Fear of operation and even a horror of diagnosis of cancer prevents a number of people from seeking medical advice early in the disease. Yet the efficacy of the treatment, when given early, is steadily increasing. If everyone who suffered from an abnormality of their usual health, especially after the age of 45, particularly where there was an unexplained swelling or discharge, would forthwith seek medical advice, many lives would be saved and much suffering avoided. In the early stages of cancer it is extremely rare to have pain.

Treatment by radium is available at Sunderland Royal Infirmary, whilst the main clinic is at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle.

The following table shows the sites of lesion, sex and age distribution of those who have died during 1953 from cancer as compiled from local returns :—

Site.	Males—Ages.	Females—Ages.
Stomach	75, 53, 69, 61, 77, 75	44, 72, 70, 52, 77, 54
Bowel	38, 71, 76, 78, 77	77, 60, 72, 64, 75, 80, 77
Bronchi & Lungs	72, 58, 57	
Oesophagus	75, 70	
Pancreas	49, 68	
Prostate	76	
Larynx	59	
Kidney	58, 67	
Face	78	
Bladder	72	
Breast		81, 77, 34
Uterus		47, 52
Ovary		49

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(See commencement of this report).

The National Health Service Act which came into force on 5th July, 1948, made a certain difference in the administration of Health Services in County Districts.

The County Council as the local Health Authority are now responsible for Ambulances, District Nursing and Diphtheria Immunisation amongst other services.

Ambulance Facilities.

The National Coal Board continued to maintain their own ambulances to deal with accidents in the mines.

Other cases of accident or illness have been the responsibility of the County and the headquarters for this ambulance region of the County covering Seaham area were placed at the Ambulance Station at Bank Head Street, Station Road, Seaham.

The number of patients carried and the mileage covered has increased continuously since the inauguration of this Service. The increase has largely been on the number of sitting cases, quite a number of whom could and previously would have travelled by ordinary conveyance, and there are occasional gross abuses of the Service which are difficult to prevent.

Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination against Smallpox.

Diphtheria Immunisation of children under five years of age has been the responsibility of the County Council since 1st January, 1946, and from that date the work was done under the supervision of the County District Councils, the County Council paying the cost. The treatment of the 5 - 15 year old children remained the responsibility of the County District Councils until 5th July, 1948, when it passed to the County Council.

Whilst appreciating that this change was necessary, we feel that some of the local enthusiasm has been lost, and there is probably increased apathy on the part of the public who realise that diphtheria is now comparatively rare but do not appreciate that this is the result of the immunisation campaign which has been continuously conducted throughout the country during the past 12 - 15 years and that if a considerable proportion of the children under 15 years of age are not duly immunised (75% is the ideal minimum which is not likely to be reached in the near future) then diphtheria will again become the dread menace of pre-war days.

A considerable amount of periodical propaganda is necessary, more especially in the case of school children who have not previously been treated and to emphasise the importance of a reinforcing dose where treatment has been given 3 - 5 years earlier. The County Council certainly do quite as much propaganda work as is desirable for children under five years of age.

The following table shows the number of children immunised during 1953, also the number of reinforcing injections given. Treatment is chiefly given at the Child Welfare Clinics and by the patients' family doctors. Sometimes the County Medical Officer arranges sessions in schools where the numbers for treatment justify this.

	Under 5 yrs.	5 - 15 yrs.	Total	Reinforcing Injections
1st Quarter	55	—	55	18
2nd ,,	83	2	85	30
3rd ,,	56	3	59	23
4th ,,	62	13	75	335
Totals	256	18	274	406

In a few places in the Country combined immunisation against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria is being carried out as

a routine. There is still, however, some doubt as to the efficacy of immunisation against Whooping Cough and until this has definitely been decided, Durham County Council are refraining from adopting such procedure.

Vaccination against Smallpox, which is no longer compulsory, has been the responsibility of the County Council through its Public Vaccinators. Since July, 1948, when it ceased to be compulsory, the treatment has been almost always the responsibility of the family practitioner who is paid by the County Council.

The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated and revaccinated during 1953 as shown by the records of the County Medical Officer.

	Vaccinated.					Revaccinated.				
	Under 1 year	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 years and over	Total	Under 1 year	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 years and over	Total
1st Quarter	11	2	—	1	14	—	—	1	3	4
2nd „	29	1	1	7	38	—	—	2	7	9
3rd „	24	1	—	1	26	—	1	—	9	10
4th „	10	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	4	4
Totals	74	4	1	10	89	—	1	3	23	27

There is no doubt that the reduction in the number of persons vaccinated against Smallpox has been tremendous since vaccination ceased to be compulsory. This has occurred at a time when undiagnosed Smallpox may be introduced into the country more easily than ever before for in these days of air transport persons who may be incubating the disease may be in residence in Britain for days before any sign or symptom is manifest. It is, therefore, highly desirable that many more infants should be vaccinated than at present to give the community some definite protection.

Child Welfare and Maternity Clinics are held at the Londonderry Road Child Welfare Centre on the following days and at the times stated below :—

Infants and Toddlers Clinic—Every Thursday from 9.30 till 4.

Ante-Natal Clinics—Every Wednesday from 9.30 till 4.

Post-Natal Clinics—Alternate Monday mornings, 9.30 till 12.

“Sun-ray” Clinics—Mondays and Fridays, 1.30 till 3.30.

Dried milk, orange juice and cod-liver oil, formerly distributed by the Ministry of Food, will now be available at the Child Welfare Clinic on Thursdays from 9.30 a.m. till 3.30 p.m.

School Clinics are held daily from Monday to Friday from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. at No. 1 Princess Road, Seaham.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1953

1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of Dwelling-Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	492
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	630
(2) (a) Number of Dwelling-Houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts ...	91
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	125
(3) Number of Dwelling-Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	16
(4) Number of Dwelling-Houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	423

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective Dwelling-Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	138
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	—
(2) Number of Dwelling-Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners ...	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	—
(2) Number of Dwelling-Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners ...	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	—

C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	14
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(2) Number of Dwelling-Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
(3) Number of Dwelling-Houses demolished following negotiations	—

D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

Sanitary Inspection of Area.

Number of complaints received and dealt with :

Sanitary Defects, etc., under Public Health Acts and Housing Act	263
Infestation :	
Bugs and Beetles	106
Rats	60
Mice	209
Revisits	156
Total	794

Disinfestation.

When complaints of vermin are reported or houses found to be infested with vermin, disinfestation is carried out by the staff of the Department, using various methods, such as spraying and fumigation. It was necessary to make arrangements for the disinfestation of persons on two occasions for body lice. This was done by Sunderland Borough Council at our request.

Ships have also been treated for cockroaches and beetles.

If possible premises are locked and sealed during disinfestation.

Methods used :—

- (1) Spraying—Formaldehyde D.D.T. Insecticide Spray and Disinfectants.
- (2) Fumigation—Formaldehyde and Sulphur Candles.
- (3) Powder D.D.T. and other Insecticides.

Complaints received — 106.

Disinfection.

Housing and bedding are disinfected after infectious diseases and, on request, after illness. Bedding is also removed and destroyed, if necessary, after written application is received from a responsible member of the family. At the Health Depot there is a steam disinfector, used when necessary. If possible premises are locked and sealed during fumigation.

Methods used :—

- (1) Steam—Formaldehyde liquid.
- (2) Spraying—Formaldehyde and other Germicides.
- (3) Fumigation—Formaldehyde tablets.

Houses disinfected—46.

Bedding destroyed—21.

Rodent Control.

No major infestations were reported during the year and it has not been necessary to enforce legal proceedings in any case. The work is done by the Rodent Officer employed by the Council and the methods used are those approved by the Ministry. The Divisional Rodent Officer often makes visits and is satisfied with the work. Periodical inspections of the tips, burns, parks and allotments are carried out and, when necessary, disinfestation is carried out. At half-yearly periods the sewers are treated with the help of additional labour.

Ships are also inspected on arrival at the Port for the presence of rats.

Complaints received :—

Rats — 60. Mice — 209.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Infestation Control Division.

Rodent Control — Maintenance Treatment for Rats in Sewers.

Record of Treatment undertaken by SEAHAM URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1. Total number of manholes in foul and connected systems—860.
2. Treatment No.—16.
3. Dates of treatment—From Jan. 19th, 1953, to Mar. 7th, 1953.
4. Bait base and poison used—Zinc Phosphide & Sausage Rusk.
5. Number of manholes baited—146.
6. Number of manholes showing prebait take—56.
7. Number of manholes showing complete prebait take (on one or both days)—14.

8. Schemes of baiting used (e.g. consecutive days, or 1st, 3rd and 5th days)—1st, 3rd and 5th.
9. Test Baiting :
 - (i) Date on which test baits were laid —
 - (ii) Number of manholes tested —
 - (iii) Number of tested manholes showing bait take ... 57

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Infestation Control Division.

Rodent Control — Maintenance Treatment for Rats in Sewers.

Record of Treatment undertaken by SEAHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1. Total number of manholes in foul and connected systems—860.
2. Treatment No.—17.
3. Dates of Treatment—13th July, 1953, to 9th October, 1953.
4. Bait base and poison used—Sausage Rusk and Zinc Phosphide 2½%.
5. Number of manholes baited—144.
6. Number of manholes showing prebait take—69.
7. Number of manholes showing complete prebait take (on one or both days)—18.
8. Scheme of baiting used (e.g. consecutive days, or 1st, 3rd and 5th days)—1st, 3rd and 5th days.
9. Number of manholes test-baited in conjunction with this treatment and not included in No. 5 above—33.
10. Remarks : At the start of treatment the whole of the area was 10% test-baited.

Housing.

Repairs to existing houses were a very serious problem when needed to be done, on account of shortage of labour and materials, as there are only a very few of the builders who undertake repair work.

It has not been necessary to take proceedings against any landlord or agent in getting work done.

The Council are very sympathetic to families in which there is a patient suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. As soon as the patient is discharged from hospital, arrangements are made for the family to move, if necessary, to a council house and for the patient to have a bedroom on his or her own.

In very dilapidated property, arrangements are made to re-house the families on the written undertaking by the landlord or agent that the property will not be re-let for human occupation.

Lodging Houses.

There are no lodging houses in the District. There is a hostel for men owned by the Council which is supervised by the Housing Manager and is in continual use.

Factories and Workshops.

The factories and workshops were visited and found to be in a satisfactory condition. No complaints were received relating to them. There were 36 factories on the Register.

Camping Sites.

There are no camping sites in the area. There are two sites which were used by the Military during wartime and handed over to the Council for housing purposes, which are in a very dilapidated condition. Every effort is being made to rehouse the tenants in more satisfactory conditions.

Smoke Abatement.

Complaints were received regarding smoke and dust nuisance from the Collieries and the Dock Company. The Council are making every endeavour to remedy this serious nuisance.

Licensed Premises.

All the Licensed Premises were inspected and found to be in a satisfactorily clean condition. The lavatory accommodation in one premises was found to be unsatisfactory and was reported to the Licensing Justices for action to be taken.

Shops Act.

Visits have been made to the Meat Depot and other food stores and shops and enquiries are made as to mice and rat infestation. No serious infestations have been found. Hot and cold water is available in many cases for the use of the staff and posters have been issued regarding dogs being allowed inside the premises. The practice of allowing young children to sit and crawl on the counters where food is sold should be discouraged and many times I have asked the parents to take the child off the counter.

There were 169 shops on the register.

River Pollution.

The stream running through Dawdon Dene to the sea was found to be in a very dirty condition. Action was taken and the nuisance is now remedied.

Schools.

The sanitary accommodation is in a satisfactory condition.

Food Inspection.

There was no Ministry of Food slaughter-house in the area. All animals were slaughtered in the adjoining area and meat was transported in covered vans to this area by a contractor.

991 visits were made to the Meat Depot and other food shops in the area.

794 certificates were issued.

Food condemned and destroyed included :—

Beef 1,423 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., Pork 219 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., Mutton 95 lbs., Offals 21 lbs., Sausage 149 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., Pork Luncheon Meat 97 tins, Minced Beef Loaf 35 tins, Jellyed Veal 28 tins, Rabbit 14 tins, Rabbit 147 lbs., Tongue 34 tins, Stewed Steak 53 tins, Pressed Beef 31 lbs., Steak and Kidneys 12 tins, Chopped Pork 169 tins, Pork Sausage 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., Mutton 4 tins, Brawn 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., Chicken 5 tins, Bacon 66 lbs., Ham 1 lb., Boiled Ham 21 tins, Tongue 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., Bacon 1 tin, Sausage 9 tins, Corned Beef 20 tins, Butter 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., Cheese 76 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., Milk and Cream 43 tins, Milk 130 tins, Dried Eggs 1 pkt., Cheese 12 boxes, Jam 18 jars, Marmalade 3 jars, Syrup 1 tin, Honey 3 tins, Blackberries 2 tins, Oranges 64 tins, Apples 53 tins, Peaches 25 tins, Bilberries 7 tins, Strawberries 9 tins, Damsons 39 tins, Young Berries 19 tins, Grapes 8 tins, Raspberries 1 tin, Pears 14 tins, Plums 111 tins, Cherries 25 tins, Apricots 45 tins, Prunes 8 tins, Raisins 56 lbs., Tomatoes 500 tins, Fruit Salad 7 tins, Carrots 3 tins, Beans 198 tins, Turnip 19 tins, Peas 170 tins, Currants 32 lbs., Dates 5 lbs., Grapefruit 9 tins, Rhubarb 2 tins, Pineapple 48 tins, Soups 14 tins, Spaghetti 4 tins, Figs 21 lbs., Fish 20 lbs., Salmon 16 tins, Lobster 9 tins, Irish Stew 12 tins, Sauces 14 bottles, Meat Paste 1 tin, Fish Paste 11 tins, Fish Roll 127 tins, Pickles 19 jars, Mustard 53 tins, Pickled Onions 3 jars, Pan Yan 1 bottle, Horlicks 1 bottle, Coffee 1 bottle, Sandwich Spread 2 packets, Swiss Roll 2, Pudding Mixture 1 pkt., Madeira Cake 6 lbs., Sandwich Cake 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., Lentils 6 lbs., Flour 45 lbs., Barley 14 lbs., Rice 3 lbs., Vita Wheat 1 pkt., Corn Flakes 25 pkts., Semolina 112 lbs., Bran Flakes 1 pkt., Chocolate Wafers 4 pkts., Pork Pies 38, Madeira Cake Mixture 20 pkts., Christmas Puddings 40 tins, Suet 3 pkts.

Milk Supply.

There are 5 farms in the area, all of which are licensed as producers of Tuberculin Tested milk. All the farms are in a satisfactory condition.

Only bottled milk is sold in the area and is supplied and distributed from 5 large combines of well-known repute.

No complaints were dealt with.

47 licences were granted to retailers.

Ice Cream, etc.

There are 4 manufacturers of ice cream in the area. The premises are frequently inspected and have always been found to be in a satisfactory condition. There were 25 registered to sell ice cream and lollipops.

Cafes, Canteens and School Kitchens.

There are 3 cafes, 3 colliery canteens and 2 school kitchens in the area. These have been visited and inspected and great credit is due to the staffs for the efficient manner in which these premises are maintained.

Fish and Chip Shops.

These are regularly inspected and they are in a satisfactory condition.

There are 12 fish and chip shops in the area.

Clean Food Campaign.

1. Number of food premises in area—167 :

		<i>Bakers</i>	<i>Butchers</i>	<i>Ice Cream</i>	<i>Fish</i>	<i>General</i>	<i>Cafe</i>
Colliery	...	3	2	1	3	23	-
North	...	-	-	1	1	9	1
Deneside	...	2	3	-	-	11	-
Parkside	...	3	1	1	3	20	1
Central	...	2	6	2	1	14	-
		-	3	-	-	18	-
Ropery	...	1	1	-	1	11	-
Dawdon	...	1	3	-	2	13	-
167		12	19	5	11	119	2

2. Number registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act and Milk and Dairies Order 1949—47.
3. Number of inspections of food premises made—991.
4. There has been no new educational activity during 1953.
5. Disposal of Condemned Food.
 - (a) Certain foods returned to the Ministry of Food.
 - (b) Cereals, etc., used for rat disinfection.
 - (c) Tinned foods, etc., punctured and emptied and contents buried at Council Tip.

Certificates issued—794.
6. It has not been necessary to condemn any large stocks, but arrangements have been made with Government Bacteriologists to examine and report if in doubt.

Cinemas and Halls.

Visits have been made at regular intervals. On all occasions they were in a satisfactory condition. In one instance alterations were carried out to the drainage system and internal repairs carried out.

Swimming Baths.

There are no public swimming baths, but there is a privately owned swimming pool at Dawdon Colliery which is well used.

Part of the Docks known at the Basin is used by the Seaham Harbour Swimming Club.

Port Sanitary Authority.

One serious complaint was received and dealt with. The ship was found to be heavily infested with cockroaches. Disinfection was carried out immediately and after inspection the ship was allowed to sail.

**Summary of Work Done by the Sanitary Inspector's Department
during the year 1953.**

1. Public Health Acts.	Number of Informal written Notices by Inspector.	Number of Formal Notices by order of Authority.	Number of nuisances abated after Notice.
Dwelling-houses and Schools :			
Foul Conditions	43	—	43
Structural Defects	66	—	66
Overcrowding	—	—	—
Lodging-houses	—	—	—
Dairies and Milk-shops	—	—	—
Cowsheds	—	—	—
Bakehouses	—	—	—
Slaughter-houses	—	—	—
Ashpits and Privies	—	—	—
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...	1	1	1
Waterclosets	246	—	246
Defective Yard Paving	2	—	2
House Drainage :			
Defective Traps	2	—	2
No Disconnection from Sewers...	—	—	—
Other Faults	72	—	72
Water Supply	2	—	2
Pigsties	—	—	—
Animals Improperly Kept	1	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	12	—	12
Other Nuisances	358	5	358
Totals	805	6	804

II. Water, Food and Drugs.

Number

Samples of water taken for analysis	...	...	...	4
Samples of water condemned as unfit for use	...	...	...	—
Seizures of unwholesome food	...	...	...	—
Convictions for exposing or selling unwholesome food	...	...	...	—
Samples of food and drugs taken for analysis	...	...	...	—
Samples of food and drugs found adulterated	...	...	...	—

III. Precautions against Infectious Disease.

Lots of infectious bedding stoved or destroyed	...	...	21
Houses disinfected after infectious disease	...	...	21
Schools disinfected after infectious disease	...	...	—
Prosecutions for exposures of infected persons or things	...	...	—
Convictions for exposures of infected persons or things	...	...	—

IV. General.

Number of new houses erected during year	...	...	161
Number of such houses occupied during year	...	...	161
Ashpit-privies converted into ash-closets	...	...	—
Ashpit-privies converted into water-closets	...	...	1
Ash-closets converted into water-closets	...	...	—
Total number of water-closets in district	...	...	8,383
Total number of ash-closets in district	...	...	83
Total number of ashpit-privies in district	...	...	6

Water Supply.

The Sunderland and South Shields Water Company supply the Urban District with water.

The supply is satisfactory in quantity and quality. The extremely hard water which the Company gets from underground workings within its area of supply is now mixed with very soft water which it is taking from reservoirs in Weardale. This has been of great benefit to the consumer and also to the local authority who had water softeners installed on the Council housing estates to soften all the water used in the hot water systems of the houses. The houses thus catered for had actually two mains supplies, one hard and one artificially softened, and it is now unnecessary to utilise this method in future housing schemes.

No treatment of water is carried out within the Urban District. The Water Company sample the water at frequent regular intervals for bacteriological and chemical examination.

The water does not appear to have any plumbo-solvent action.

All the dwelling-houses within the Urban District are supplied from public water mains as shown below.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The sewerage system was extended, during 1953, by the further construction of 578 yards of sewers to accommodate new development, chiefly on the Westlea Estate.

All sewage continues to be discharged into the sea by the three existing sewer outfalls.

During the year under review it was only necessary to effect minor repairs to the town's sewerage system. Where defects did occur they were in the older part of the town where the original sewers are now of some age.

Rivers and Streams.

There are two main streams in the area and their condition has been much improved.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The service within the district is carried out by direct labour.

The personnel consists of a foreman, 5 drivers, 19 bin-lifters and 1 tip attendant. Five refuse wagons, four 3-ton Karriers and one 2½-ton Karrier are in daily use and there are two spare vehicles.

The vehicles operate within fixed areas of the district, four having crews of five and one of four, including the drivers.

The maintenance of a satisfactory service to the community within the district is in no small measure due to the team-work of the personnel. The number of dwelling-houses dealt with was approximately 7,000, shops and other premises 268.

Ashpits: There are still 93 of these in use in the district, there being 46 in the Central Ward, 25 in Princess Ward, 9 in Ropery Ward, 8 in North Ward and 5 in the Colliery Ward.

The following tables showing the work accomplished in house-scavenging and the costs thereof are details for the financial year 1st April, 1953, to 31st March, 1954, as it was impracticable to present the same details for the calendar year 1953.

Summary of details of House Refuse Collection
1st April, 1953 — 31st March, 1954.

<i>Vehicle.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Bins.</i>	<i>Total Bins per Vehicle</i>	<i>Ashpits.</i>	<i>Total Ashpits per Vehicle</i>	<i>Loads.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
No. 1 Karrier—								
	North Deneside	80,602	133749	250	250	1356½	4310¾	8234
	Colliery: to bottom of Mill Bank	53,147						
No. 6 Karrier—								
	Central Ward	113,383	144819	2228	2758	1495¾	3851¾	4966
	Ropery Ward	31,436		530				
No. 7 Karrier—								
	Dawdon Colliery	95,856	144155	—	—	1409	3964½	5875
	Parkside	48,299		—				
No. 8 Karrier—								
	South Deneside	77,295	134273	—	1384	1466½	4180	7416
	Princess Ward	56,978		1384				
No. 9 Karrier—								
	Colliery North Side	99,906	135428	94	498	1324½	3723	6908
	North Ward	35,522		404				
<hr/>								
Totals	...	692,424	692424	4890	4890	7052¼	20030	33399

All the refuse was tipped in the Fox Cover Quarry—the amount being approximately 20,030 tons as compared with 20,370 tons in year 1951-52 and 20,050 tons in 1952-53.

There were no complaints from the tipping area.

The estimated weight per premises for the year 1953-1954 was 2.75 tons per annum and included a fair amount of (a) trade refuse, (b) builder's refuse and (c) last but not least, garden refuse.

Cost of House Scavenging Service.

Total Cost of Service during year	£13,625
Cost per 1,000 premises	£1,793 0s. 0d.

Cost per 1,000 population	£522 0s. 0d.
Cost per individual premises per year	£1 15s. 10d.
Cost per individual premises per week	8.27d.
Cost per ton refuse	13s. 7d.

Salvage.

During the year 1953-54 the amount of paper which could be disposed of was restricted to 7 tons per month and a total quantity of 83 tons 4 cwt. 1 qr. was despatched to the Thames Board Mills. This compares with 112 tons 19 cwts. 2 qrs. in 1951-52 and 72 tons 8 cwts. 2 qrs. in 1952-53.

The amount of scrap metal collected and disposed of was 29 tons 15 cwts. as compared with 38 tons 17 cwts. in 1951-52 and 19 tons 2 cwts. in 1952-53.

During the year 1953-54 the income from the sale of paper was £761 0s. 0d. and from scrap metals was £88 0s. 0d.

Street Cleansing—1953.

The Gully-emptier (cleanser) cleaned out gullies on the roads maintained by Durham County Council as well as those which are maintained by the Seaham Urban District.

In the Urban District Council highways—

8,755 gullies were cleansed; 703 tanks of water were used.

In the Durham County highways—

2,113 gullies were cleansed; 116 tanks of water were used.

The machine was also used for cleaning cesspools, on drains and sewers, and for leading water onto the Westlea building site.

Street Sweeper.

A mechanical street sweeper was purchased and first used on October 28th, 1953. Part of the time it is on use on Durham County Council highways. From October 28th it swept 680 miles of roads and collected $377\frac{1}{2}$ tons of refuse therefrom in 151 loads. There are still a number of streets in the area (approximately 20) where the mechanical sweeper can not be used.

Public Conveniences.

These were swept, flushed out and disinfected daily. It is to be regretted that at times much wanton damage is done to some of these conveniences, evidently by persons old enough to know the wrong they are doing.

Factories Act, 1937 & 1948

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities* ..	1	36	122	—	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	—	—	—	—	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority †(excluding out-workers' premises) ..	3	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL ..	—	36	122	—	—	—

*To prevent any differences between the lists kept respectively by the Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectors of Factories of the numbers of factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Factories Acts 1937 are enforced by Local Authorities, it is requested that Local Authorities should compare their lists of factories with the lists kept by H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

† i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 103(1)), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (7)	M/c line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	To H.M. Inspector (5)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)...	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
(a) Insufficient ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
(b) Unsuitable or defective...	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
(c) Not separate for sexes...	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	60	—	—	—	—	—	60
TOTAL...		—	—	—	—	—	

Amount of Shipping Entering the Port during the Year.

	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number reported to be defective	Number of Vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of Vessels on which defects were found and reported to Ministry of Transport Surveyors	Number of Vessels reported as having or having had, during the voyage, infectious disease on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector				
Foreign { Steamers * Motor Sailing Fishing	4	2046	—	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	79	28519	—	—	"	"	"	"
	Nil	Nil	—	—	"	"	"	"
	Nil	Nil	—	—	"	"	"	"
Total Foreign ...	83	30565	—	2	"	"	"	"
Coastwise { Steamers * Motor Sailing... Fishing	712	476,868	—	10	"	"	"	"
	336	293,712	—	—	"	"	"	"
	Nil	Nil	—	—	"	"	"	"
	Nil	Nil	—	—	"	"	"	"
Total Coastwise ...	1048	770,580	—	10	"	"	"	"
Total Foreign and Coastwise	1131	801,145	—	12	"	"	"	"

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

During 1953 there were 865 cases of Infectious Diseases (including all forms of Tuberculosis) notified as occurring in the district compared with 412 in 1952. The main difference is accounted for by the epidemic of measles.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 19 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1953 of which none were admitted to hospital. Throughout the country nowadays it is becoming much more common for cases of Scarlet Fever to be nursed at home if, as is usual, there are no complications. The severity of the disease has steadily decreased during the century and particularly in the last fifteen years under new methods of treatment, but there is still a good deal to be said for hospital isolation where there are other youngsters in the family.

During 1953 one case of puerperal pyrexia was notified. This is a disease sometimes resulting from contact with Scarlet Fever, but in this instance no such association could be traced.

The case rate for Scarlet Fever in Seaham was 0.74 compared with 1.39 for England and Wales.

Diphtheria.

During 1953 there were no cases of confirmed diphtheria in the district. This compares with 6 notified in 1952.

Influenza and Pneumonia.

Influenza was prevalent in the early part of the year but fortunately was of a mild form and there were no deaths due to this cause.

There were 40 cases of pneumonia notified during 1953 as compared with 33 in 1952 and in 1953 there were 13 deaths due to this disease as against 6 in 1952.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

There was a widespread epidemic of measles during the first five months of the year when 678 cases were notified. Measles epidemics usually occur in two year cycles and the figures for notifications for Seaham show this much more forcibly than in many other districts in the county.

Owing to the difficulty and expense of obtaining measles serum and the fact that its use must therefore be restricted to a few exceptional contacts, it is quite impracticable to use it on a

wholesale scale. There has been no approach from local practitioners to the department on this preventive treatment and I am personally unaware of its use in the area.

There were 67 cases of whooping cough compared with 128 in 1952. Here again there is evidence of a more widespread epidemic every second year during the past 6 years although the figures were consistently relatively low during the preceding quinquennium.

Prevention of the spread of measles and whooping cough is extremely difficult from the point of view of your Health Department. The only effective reduction in the number of cases depends chiefly on the good sense of parents who should be particularly alert whenever they learn that either of these diseases is present where their children may come into contact therewith.

In the case of measles the period of greatest danger for conveying infection is during the four days before the rash appears when the symptoms are those of the common cold. If a child has been known to have been in contact with measles 2-3 weeks previously, it should at once be isolated, as far as possible, until it has been definitely proved that it is not suffering from measles.

In the case of whooping cough the child may be spreading infection for 1-2 weeks before the characteristic whoop is evident and here, too, mothers can help by observation after known contact and care where it is suspected that whooping cough is present.

Fortunately there were no deaths from either measles or whooping cough.

It is noteworthy, but not unexpected, that well over half the cases of both measles and whooping cough occurred in the two wards where there is the greatest overcrowding and worst sanitary conditions exist, viz.: Colliery and Central Wards.

Erysipelas.

Five cases of erysipelas were notified in 1953 as compared with four in 1952.

Anterior Poliomyelitis.

There were no cases during 1953.

Notifiable Diseases during 1953.

The following table shows the number of cases of notifiable diseases in 1953 compared with those in each of the preceding ten years and the deaths from each disease.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES INCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS 1943-1953 (Figures in parenthesis indicate number of Deaths).

Disease.	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Scarlet Fever ...	... 53(0)	39(0)	49(0)	45(0)	58(0)	58(0)	24(0)	10(0)	24(0)	26(0)	19(0)
Diphtheria ...	... 101(6)	40(3)	38(1)	28(1)	33(0)	27(0)	8(1)	25(0)	6(0)	6(0)	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	... 1(1)	—	2(0)	3(0)	7(0)	1(0)	1(0)	1(0)	4(0)	1(0)	1(0)
Erysipelas ...	... 15(0)	4(0)	8(0)	6(0)	11(0)	18(0)	8(0)	3(0)	4(0)	4(0)	5(0)
Meningococcal Infection ...	... 9(4)	1(1)	4(2)	5(1)	5(0)	2(0)	—	4(0)	1(0)	7(0)	—
Poliomyelitis ...	... —	—	—	1(0)	7(0)	—	—	9(1)	3(0)	4(0)	—
Measles ...	... 786(1)	43(0)	180(0)	251(0)	95(0)	637(1)	76(0)	855(1)	549(0)	154(0)	678(0)
Whooping Cough ...	... 34(1)	40(0)	13(0)	25(0)	45(0)	163(1)	62(1)	195(2)	30(0)	128(0)	67(0)
Pneumonia ...	... 75(13)	53(0)	37(0)	59(0)	38(0)	47(9)	43(15)	58(7)	52(6)	33(1)	40(13)
Food Poisoning ...	... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4(0)	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2(0)	1(0)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	... 36(16)	31(7)	28(14)	38(11)	37(14)	45(14)	33(10)	21(11)	36(8)	40(4)	42(4)
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	... 21(4)	27(0)	19(5)	17(0)	14(0)	8(2)	7(2)	6(0)	6(2)	7(1)	7(1)
Dysentery ...	... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5(0)
Totals	1131	278	378	418	350	1006	262	1187	719	412	865

The following table shows certain important facts, viz.:—(a) the age incidence of the cases of each of the various diseases including all forms of tuberculosis, (b) the incidence of each disease in every ward, (c) the number of cases of each disease, removed to hospital and the incidence rate for each disease per 1,000 population.

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during 1953 — Showing Age Incidence and Ward Distribution.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified											Total No. of Cases Notified in each Ward							Cases Removed to Hospital	Rate per 1,000 Population			
	At Ages — Years																						
	Under 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	65 & over	Colliery	Central	Princess	Deneside	Dawdon	North			Ropery	Total	
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1	3	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	19	5	4	3	3	3	...	1	19	...	0.74
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	2	...	4	...	3	1	2	3	5	9	3	40	6	10	4	6	11	1	2	40	6	1.56
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	5	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	5	...	0.19
Pulmonary) Male	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5	2	9	1	21	5	2	4	8	...	...	...	21	13	0.81
Tuberculosis) Female	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	10	1	2	...	21	6	2	3	7	1	2	...	21	10	0.81
Non-Pulmonary) Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	0.12
Tuberculosis) Female	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	2	0.15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0.04
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para-Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	0.19
Measles	25	87	109	139	99	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	678	210	163	86	87	52	52	28	678	5	26.40
Whooping Cough	4	11	13	10	7	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	20	20	8	6	5	6	2	67	6	2.61
Acute Encephalitis Lethargice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis—Bulbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	40	101	123	155	109	260	8	10	20	9	24	6	865	258	204	112	119	74	63	35	865	...	...

Tuberculosis.

During 1953 it was unnecessary to take any statutory action in relation to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the food trade or to take action under Section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936 to obtain the compulsory removal to hospital of any person suffering from tuberculosis.

New Cases of Tuberculosis and Mortality during 1953.

42 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, being 21 each male and female, were notified or otherwise came to notice during 1953 and 7 cases of the non-pulmonary form, being 3 males and 4 females.

The following table shows the notification of tuberculosis, pulmonary and non-pulmonary, according to sex for the year 1953 compared with the preceding 9 years.

<i>Year</i>	PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1944 ...	15	16	31	14	11	25
1945 ...	Not available		28	Not available		19
1946 ...	22	16	38	11	6	17
1947 ...	19	18	37	7	7	14
1948 ...	20	25	45	5	3	8
1949 ...	13	20	33	2	5	7
1950 ...	13	8	21	2	4	6
1951 ...	16	20	36	5	1	6
1952 ...	24	16	40	3	4	7
1953 ...	21	21	42	3	4	7

Hereunder is shown the various age periods for males and females at which the new cases were notified and at which death occurred during 1953.

<i>Age Period.</i>	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulm.</i>		<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulm.</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Under 1 year	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5 years	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
5-15 years	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25 years	3	9	1	2	1	-	1	-
25-35 years	3	5	1	-	-	1	-	-
35-45 years	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55 years	4	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
55-65 years	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	21	21	3	4	3	1	1	-

Sites of Lesions in Non-Pulmonary Cases.

2 Meninges	1 Spine
1 Right Knee	1 Cervical Glands
1 Abdominal	1 Epididymis

Specimens of Sputa.

Specimens of sputa sent by family doctors or other medical practitioners were during 1953 mostly sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Newcastle upon Tyne. A new Public Health Laboratory has been opened at the Havelock Hospital, Sunderland, and, of course, is much more convenient than that at Newcastle.

Mass Radiography Unit.

This Unit visited Seaham from 16th to 27th February, 1953. Attendance was purely voluntary.

Some 669 male employees of the National Coal Board were examined.

175 Males and 482 Females—total 657 members of the general public attended.

22 Males and 16 Females—total 38 persons were referred by family doctors.

2 Males and 1 Female—total 3 persons were Chest Clinic cases.

3 Females were ante-natal cases.

204 males and 364 females—total 568 school children were examined making a total of 1,072 males and 866 females—1,938 persons examined.

The results of these examinations showed amongst other things 41 cases of suspected pulmonary tuberculosis being 2 inactive cases (1 male and 1 female) previously known and newly discovered active cases 1 male and 1 female and inactive 13 males and 14 females.

Full use of this service is urged on all and most particularly on adolescents of 14-18 years of age. Tuberculosis can be cured when diagnosed and treated relatively early—the earlier the treatment the shorter duration thereof and many cases which are inactive when X-rayed and newly discovered will not become active if medical advice is followed. Needless to say, complete secrecy regarding the findings is assured the patient with their family doctor being the only ones concerned.

Table A.—POPULATION 1921-1951 and Intercensal Variations.

Administrative Area	POPULATION							Increase or Decrease (-)					Net 1931 Population of Areas Added or Deducted (-) in Intercensal Period 1931-1951
	1921	1931			1951			1921- 1931	1931-1951				
	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.			
										Total	By B'ths & D'ths	Bal- ance	
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
DURHAM (A.C. with associated C.B.s) ...	1,479,033	1,486,175	742,923	743,252	1,463,868	718,056	745,812	0.5	-22,307	- 1.5	11.5	-13.0	—
Urban Districts													
Boldon	15,846	16,900	8,353	8,547	16,698	8,042	8,656	6.7	- 202	- 1.2	7.7	- 8.9	New Area
Hetton	19,960	20,560	10,575	9,985	18,504	9,186	9,318	3.0	- 2,056	-10.0	14.7	-24.7	2,895
Houghton-le-Spring ...	30,301	30,241	15,329	14,912	30,676	15,097	15,579	- 0.2	435	1.4	13.5	-12.1	19,625
Seaham	23,441	27,325	14,167	13,158	26,142	13,169	12,973	16.6	- 1,183	- 4.3	17.8	-22.1	New Area
Washington	17,721	17,704	9,045	8,659	17,799	8,866	8,933	- 0.1	95	0.5	14.7	-14.2	715
Rural Districts													
Sunderland	24,320	24,552	12,444	12,108	25,293	12,419	12,874	1.0	741	3.0	12.7	- 9.7	2,575

Table B.—Acreage, Population, Private Households & Dwellings.

Administrative Area	Average (Land and Inland Water)	POPULATION				PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS & DWELLINGS, 1951								
		1931	1951			Private Households			Structurally sep- arate Dwellings Occupied		Rooms Occupied		Density of Occupation Persons per Room persons at more than 2 per room	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons per Acre	h	i	j	k	l	m			
a	b	c	d	e	f	g								
DURHAM (A.C. with associated C.B.s) ...	649,433	1,486,175	1,463,853	718,056	745,812	2.3	422,153	1,435,467	403,414	1,597,878	0.90	5.5		
Boldon U.D. & C.P. ...	7,640	16,900	16,698	8,042	8,656	2.2	5,145	16,497	5,064	20,945	0.79	2.1		
Wards :														
Boldon Colliery	2,305	—	2,590	1,274	1,316	1.1	807	2,590	798	2,606	0.99	4.6		
Cleadon ...	1,600	—	1,873	857	1,016	1.2	579	1,767	579	2,906	0.61	0.5		
East Boldon	1,127	2,436	2,443	1,113	1,330	2.2	789	2,408	760	3,718	0.65	0.5		
New Town (Boldon Col.)	360	3,903	3,431	1,714	1,717	9.5	996	3,431	991	3,485	0.98	2.7		
West Boldon ...	699	1,238	1,464	713	751	2.1	455	1,412	438	2,012	0.70	2.0		
Hetton U.D. & C.P. ...	4,551	20,560	18,504	9,186	9,318	4.1	5,237	18,493	5,164	19,309	0.96	5.3		
Wards :														
Easington Lane	696	6,080	5,322	2,653	2,669	7.6	1,470	5,322	1,436	5,347	1.00	4.5		
Hetton Downs ...	740	6,354	5,028	2,521	2,507	6.8	1,432	5,028	1,423	5,342	0.94	3.4		
Hetton-le-Hole ...	1,359	8,126	5,565	2,714	2,851	4.1	1,649	5,554	1,625	6,186	0.90	4.1		
Rainton ...	1,756		2,589	1,298	1,291	1.5	686	2,589	680	2,434	1.06	11.8		
Houghton-le-Spring U.D. & C.P. ...	5,026	30,241	30,676	15,097	15,579	6.1	8,968	30,513	8,854	33,557	0.91	3.7		
Wards :														
Fence Houses	754	4,845	4,823	2,363	2,460	6.4	1,389	4,823	1,376	5,289	0.91	2.7		
Herrington ...	580	3,914	3,070	1,555	1,515	5.3	877	3,070	875	3,396	0.90	4.1		
Houghton ...	1,366	9,191	9,992	4,898	5,094	7.3	2,882	9,832	2,829	10,957	0.90	4.3		
Newbottle ...	1,258	5,165	4,362	2,146	2,216	3.5	1,322	4,359	1,302	4,828	0.90	4.8		
Penshaw ...	1,068	7,126	8,429	4,135	4,294	7.9	2,498	8,429	2,472	9,085	0.93	2.2		
Seaham U.D. & C.P. ...	2,469	27,325	26,142	13,169	12,973	10.6	7,185	25,730	6,723	25,510	1.01	4.8		
Wards :														
Central ...	51	3,960	2,475	1,215	1,260	48.5	807	2,475	650	2,371	1.04	10.9		
Colliery ...	1,277	7,866	6,403	3,133	3,270	5.0	1,680	6,213	1,648	6,489	0.96	3.2		
Dawdon ...	331	4,421	3,376	1,787	1,589	10.2	845	3,376	840	3,078	1.10	4.7		
Deneside ...	245	2,512	5,950	3,039	2,911	24.3	1,659	5,943	1,646	5,432	1.09	4.9		
North ...	103	2,158	1,018	502	516	9.9	291	1,013	291	1,113	0.91	2.8		
Princess ...	235	2,730	4,234	2,075	2,159	18.0	1,108	4,234	1,086	4,633	0.91	2.9		
Ropery ...	227	3,678	2,686	1,418	1,268	11.8	795	2,476	562	2,394	1.03	5.8		
Washington U.D. & C.P. ...	5,758	17,704	17,799	8,866	8,933	3.1	5,011	17,792	4,920	17,907	0.99	5.6		
Wards :														
Barmston ...	919	497	356	173	183	0.4	104	356	96	390	0.91	2.2		
Great Usworth ...	724	669	3,012	1,535	1,477	4.2	770	3,012	768	3,013	1.00	4.0		
Springwell ...	465	1,857	1,404	705	699	3.0	432	1,404	430	1,394	1.01	5.5		
Usworth Colliery	1,329	4,972	4,415	2,219	2,196	3.3	1,245	4,415	1,213	4,063	1.09	7.9		
Washington ...	1,647	4,206	3,722	1,834	1,888	2.3	1,046	3,722	1,036	3,769	0.99	5.0		
Washington Staiths	220	844	446	230	216	2.0	118	446	112	401	1.11	10.1		
Washington Station	454	4,659	4,444	2,170	2,274	9.8	1,296	4,437	1,265	4,877	0.91	4.3		
Sunderland R.D. ...	6,734	24,552	25,293	12,419	12,874	3.76	7,077	24,266	6,855	25,604	0.95	3.5		

Table C.—DWELLINGS, ROOMS & HOUSEHOLDS

Note.—Dwellings partly occupied by one household and partly vacant are treated in this Table as occupied by one household.

a	STRUCTURALLY SEPARATE DWELLINGS										NUMBER OF ROOMS			o
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or 9	10 or more	All	Occupied	Vacant		
	Rooms	Rooms	Rooms	Rooms	Rooms	Rooms	Rooms	Rooms	Rooms	Sizes		Furnished	Others	
b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n		
DURHAM COUNTY (A.C. with associated C.B.s)														
Total Dwellings occupied ...	1,898	42,569	102,117	139,709	81,528	20,985	8,444	4,894	1,270	403,414	1,597,878	1,312	959	1,600,149
N'mber of Private Households therein	1,899	42,715	103,199	143,225	85,410	24,936	11,275	7,314	2,180	422,153				
Miscellaneous habitations and institutions housing non-private households ...										828				
N.B.—The above section includes (a) 2 houseboats comprising 4 rooms occupied by 2 households; (b) 346 caravans comprising 531 rooms occupied by 346 households.														
BOLDON U.D.														
Total Dwellings occupied ...	19	529	1,266	1,314	1,281	384	160	87	24	5,064	20,945	4	9	20,958
N'mber of Private Households therein	19	530	1,270	1,330	1,290	404	175	94	33	5,145				
Miscellaneous habitations and institutions housing non-private households ...										6				
N.B.—The above section includes 10 caravans comprising 10 rooms occupied by 10 households.														
HETTON U.D.														
Total Dwellings occupied ...	15	668	1,501	1,801	971	133	33	35	7	5,164	19,309	6	2	19,317
N'mber of Private Households therein	15	669	1,508	1,837	980	146	35	40	7	5,237				
Miscellaneous habitations and institutions housing non-private households ...										3				
N.B.—The above section includes 5 caravans comprising 12 rooms occupied by 5 households.														
HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING U.D.														
Total Dwellings occupied ...	29	871	2,447	3,567	1,670	155	56	38	21	8,854	33,557	17	16	33,590
N'mber of Private Households therein	29	872	2,466	3,611	1,685	171	63	42	29	8,968				
Miscellaneous habitations and institutions housing non-private households ...										2				
N.B.—The above section includes 29 caravans comprising 74 rooms occupied by 29 households.														
SEAHAM U.D.														
Total Dwellings occupied ...	28	867	1,916	2,373	993	345	148	44	9	6,723	25,510	34	3	25,547
N'mber of Private Households therein	28	868	1,924	2,420	1,066	452	312	105	10	7,185				
Miscellaneous habitations and institutions housing non-private households ...										24				
N.B.—The above section includes 4 caravans comprising 10 rooms occupied by 4 households.														
WASHINGTON U.D.														
Total Dwellings occupied ...	23	540	1,654	1,951	593	81	45	31	2	4,920	17,907	2	3	17,912
N'mber of Private Households therein	23	550	1,672	1,995	607	84	45	33	2	5,011				
Miscellaneous habitations and institutions housing non-private households ...										1				
N.B.—The above section includes 13 caravans comprising 13 rooms occupied by 13 households.														
SUNDERLAND R.D.														
Total Dwellings occupied ...	26	921	1,919	2,595	1,047	210	69	46	22	6,855	25,604	12	14	25,630
N'mber of Private Households therein	26	923	1,936	2,687	1,071	245	97	65	27	7,077				
Miscellaneous habitations and institutions housing non-private households ...										6				
N.B.—The above section includes 5 caravans comprising 6 rooms occupied by 5 households.														

Table D.—PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS by DENSITY of OCCUPATION (Persons per Room).

Notes.—(1) In this Table households sharing dwellings are classified according to the number of rooms occupied by each, regardless of whether the remainder of the dwelling is occupied or vacant.
(2) Households occupying part of a dwelling, the remainder being vacant, are treated in this Table as households sharing dwellings.

Area	Households in All Dwellings at successive densities											Numbers of Households in Shared Dwellings at successive densities						Population in All Households at successive densities						Percentage of persons living at more than 2 per room	
	Numbers						Percentages																		
	TOTAL	Over 3	3 & over 2	2 & over 1½	1½ & over 1	1 or less	Over 3	3 & over 2	2 & over 1½	1½ & over 1	1 or less	TOTAL	Over 3	3 & over 2	2 & over 1½	1½ & over 1	1 or less	TOTAL	Over 3	3 & over 2	2 & over 1½	1½ & over 1	1 or less	1951	1931
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
DURHAM (A.C. with associated C.B.s)	422,153	2,101	10,374	33,974	74,253	301,451	0.5	2.5	8.0	17.6	71.4	34,074	1,067	2,899	5,110	5,958	19,040	1,435,467	13,182	65,640	187,108	348,988	820,549	5.49	20.29
Urban Districts—																									
Boldon	5,145	6	47	275	768	4,049	0.1	0.9	5.3	14.9	78.8	155	4	6	15	20	110	16,497	34	319	1,464	3,540	11,140	2.14	11.82
Hetton	5,237	23	115	416	1,079	3,604	0.4	2.2	7.9	20.6	68.9	147	12	19	27	25	64	18,493	142	842	2,414	5,261	9,834	5.32	16.31
Houghton-le-Spring	8,968	22	143	577	1,587	6,639	0.2	1.6	6.4	17.7	74.1	225	12	33	44	37	99	30,513	142	999	3,399	7,576	18,397	3.74	14.95
Seaham	7,185	19	172	764	1,625	4,605	0.3	2.4	10.6	22.6	64.1	799	9	53	124	217	396	25,730	107	1,122	4,434	7,619	12,448	4.78	—
Washington ..	5,011	29	134	539	1,058	3,251	0.6	2.7	10.8	21.1	64.8	183	22	37	50	17	57	17,792	148	856	3,026	4,909	8,853	5.64	20.14
Rural Districts—																									
Sunderland ..	7,077	12	110	533	1,463	4,959	0.2	1.6	7.5	20.7	70.0	412	6	24	69	100	213	24,266	82	766	3,038	6,816	13,564	3.49	—

